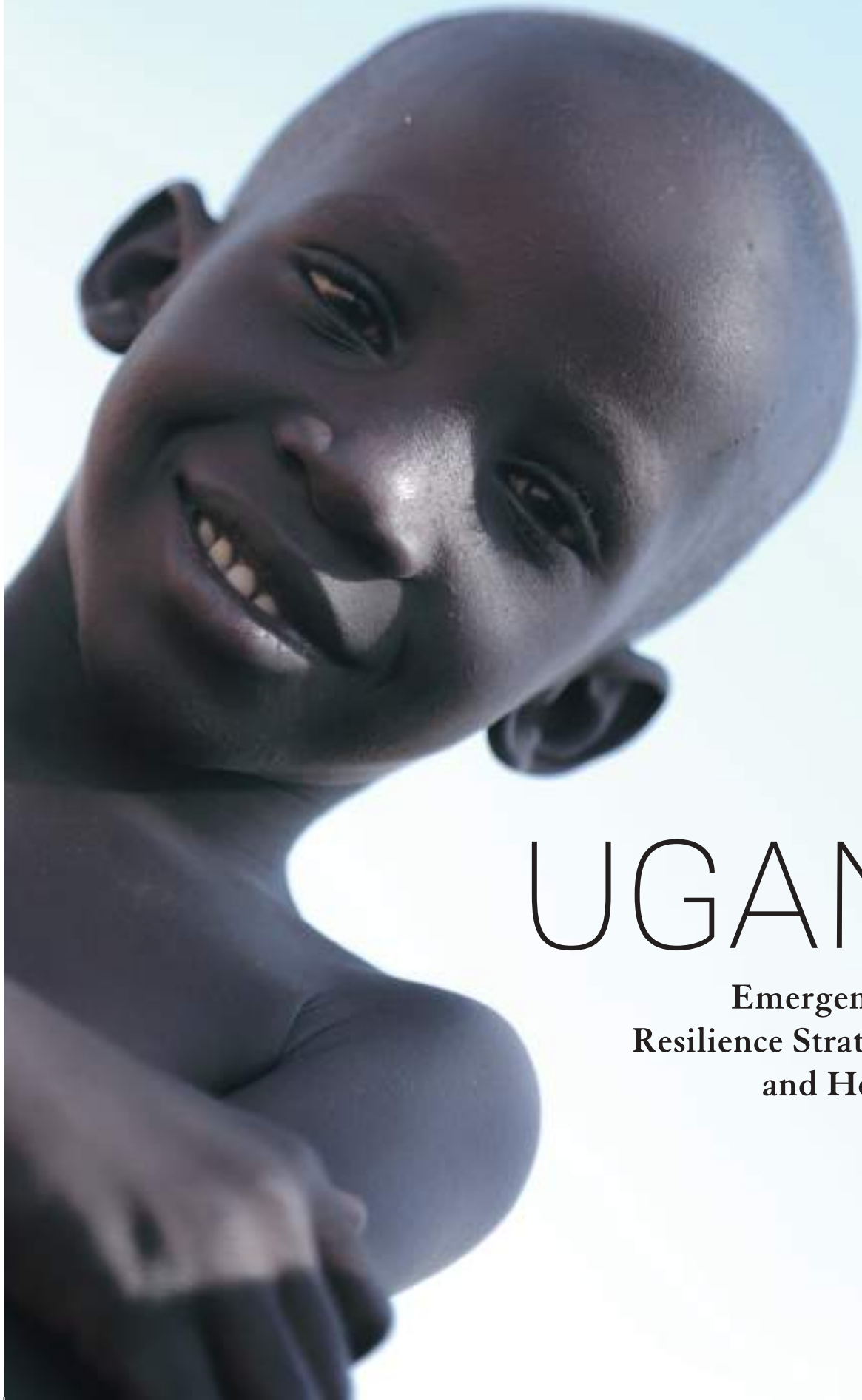




*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

UGANDA

**Emergency Response and
Resilience Strategy for Refugees
and Host Communities**



Background

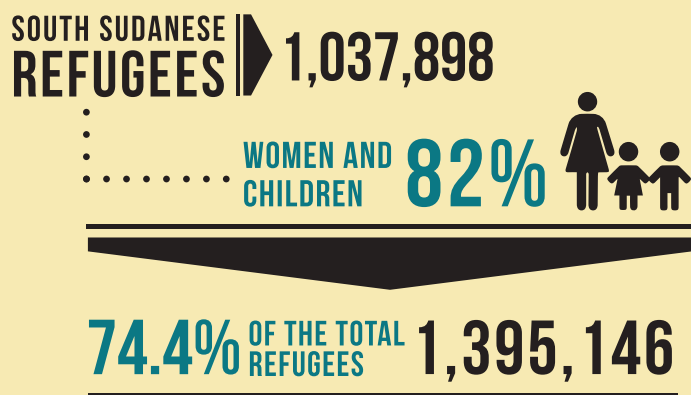
“Displacement isn’t just a humanitarian issue, it’s also a development opportunity. UNDP offers solutions for refugees and host communities to address urgent needs with a long-term perspective”

Rosa Malango

UN Resident Coordinator & UNDP Resident Representative in Uganda

Uganda is the **largest refugee hosting country in Africa**, with more than one million refugees and asylum seekers. Since the outbreak of conflict in South Sudan in 2013, Uganda has been experiencing increasing numbers of refugees, especially in the districts of West Nile, Northern Uganda. In light of the deteriorating security situation in South Sudan, a continued influx of refugees to Uganda is expected.

- ▶ According to UNHCR, the registered number of **new refugees** from South Sudan has reached 1,037,898.
- ▶ 82% of the new refugees are **women and children**.
- ▶ 74.4% of Uganda’s **total number** of refugees are South Sudanese.
- ▶ **Estimates are as high as 1.38 million South Sudanese refugees by the end of 2018.**



Source: UNHCR Uganda January 2018

Uganda’s refugee laws and policies are among the **most progressive in the world**. Refugees and asylum seekers are entitled to work, have freedom of movement, and can access social services. However, refugee-impacted areas are at risk due to underlying poverty, vulnerability, and limited resilience to shocks further exacerbated by the presence of refugees.

Impact

The impact of refugee settlements on host communities is significant, including competition over access to livelihoods and water; pressure on natural resources as trees are cleared for both housing and fuel; and limited capacities to deal with human waste, increasing risk for an outbreak of disease.

Security is a concern as law enforcement is limited, as is the capacity of police and prisons to deal with law and order issues and protect vulnerable groups.

- ▶ Underlying tensions between refugees and host communities, resulting in looting and clashes;
- ▶ Widespread experience of violence by refugees, including SGBV;
- ▶ Transactional sex and harmful practices as a means of escaping poverty.

Environmental impact and rapidly degrading **natural resources** must also be considered.

▶ **Competition** over natural resources is becoming a source of tension between the communities.

▶ Some **endangered species** such as ebony and mahogany will become extinct if not protected.

▶ Strain on the **water supply**: Yumbe district, where Bidibidi settlement is located, has only 18% water coverage - compared to 65% in other parts of the country.

▶ Liquid and solid **waste disposal**, as well as inadequate **latrine holes**, have been shown to have a dramatic increase in the risk of disease.

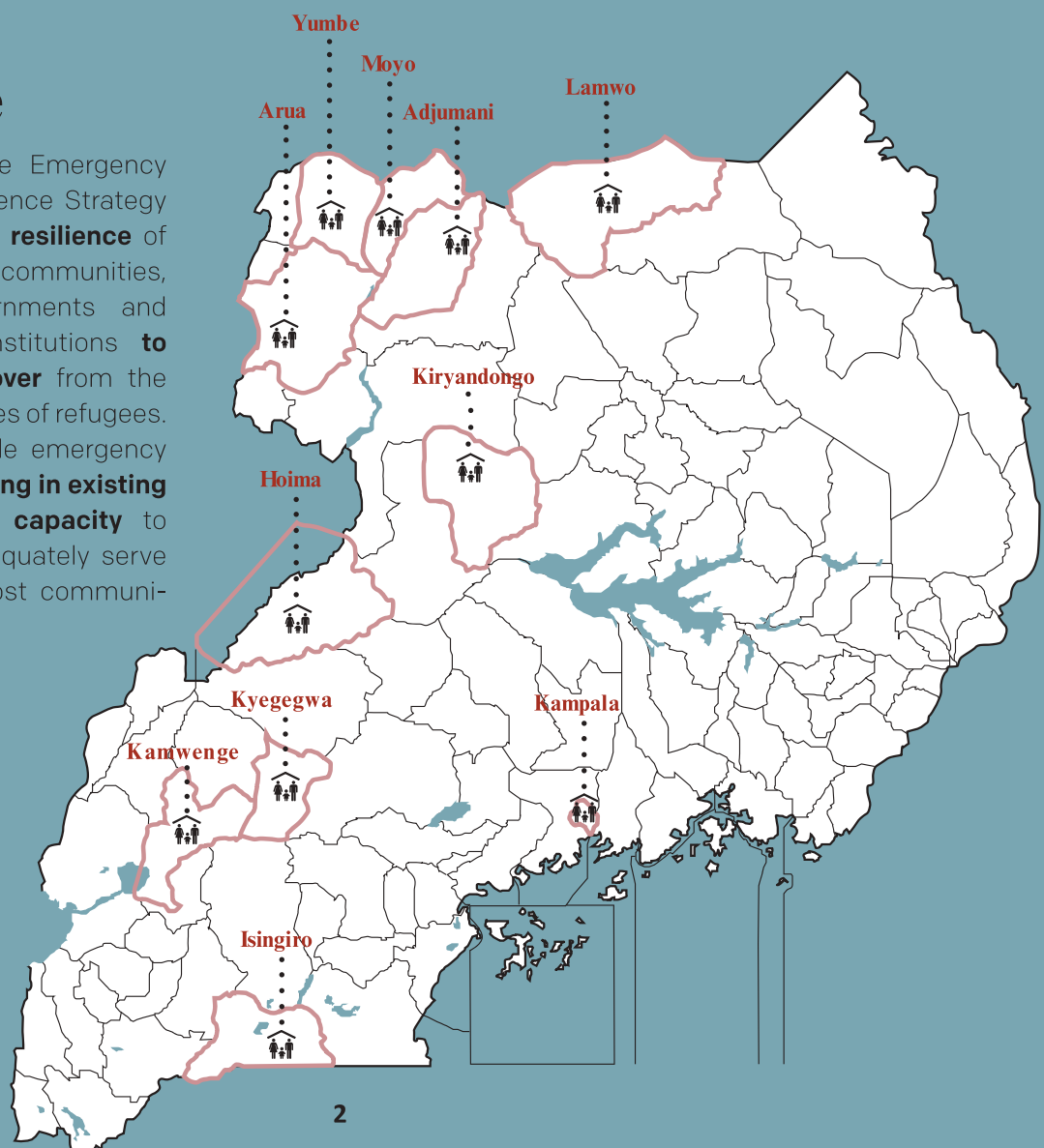
UNDP's Role in Refugee Response

Globally, refugees are displaced for an average of 17 years. Displacement is a **long term** issue that requires long term development oriented solutions, especially in Uganda where refugees are settled within communities opposed to camps. While humanitarian actors deal with the immediate response to displacement, for example, by setting up refugee settlements and providing food and other essential protection needs, **UNDP works with local and national authorities** to help them manage the increased population and support refugees and host communities on **socio economic recovery, social cohesion and development**.

UNDP is the global chair of the UN Cluster Working Group on Early Recovery and plays a central role **in providing emergency livelihoods and fostering economic recovery** in both crisis and post-crisis setting, including refugee hosting countries. Although the cluster system has not been activated in Uganda, **UNDP brings its global knowledge and experience in livelihoods stabilization, mid to long term economic recovery, and long term employment creation** and inclusive **economic growth** in responding to the refugee influx.

Objective

The objective of the Emergency Response and Resilience Strategy is to **strengthen the resilience** of refugees, host communities, district local governments and relevant national institutions **to cope with and recover** from the impact of large influxes of refugees. The aim is to provide emergency support, while **investing in existing national and local capacity** to ensure they can adequately serve both refugee and host communities.



Strategy

In line with the United Nations Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (ReHoPE) framework and the Government of Uganda's Settlement Transformation Agenda, the Emergency Response and Resilience Strategy seeks to address the emergency needs of recently arrived refugees, and deliver medium to long term interventions to support both refugees and their host communities, focusing on economic stabilization, prevention and response to sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) and improved service delivery.





Key Components of the Strategy

COMPONENT 1

EMERGENCY LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY

- ▶ Disaster risk and climate change sensitive employment and livelihoods opportunities for refugees and host communities, focusing on women and youth.
- Emergency employment through cash for work
- Small grants for business creation
- Vocational and business skills training
- Value chain development

COMPONENT 2

MULTI-SECTORAL SUPPORT TO PREVENT AND RESPOND TO SEXUAL AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

- ▶ Access to justice and tailored psychosocial support for survivors of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV)
- ▶ Contribution to legal aid provision and enhanced legal awareness for victims
- ▶ Contribution to strengthen national capacities (police, judiciary) and physical infrastructure required (e.g. detention centres, shelters)
- ▶ SGBV survivor's socio-economic rehabilitation
- ▶ Gender responsive local area development and social cohesion

COMPONENT 3

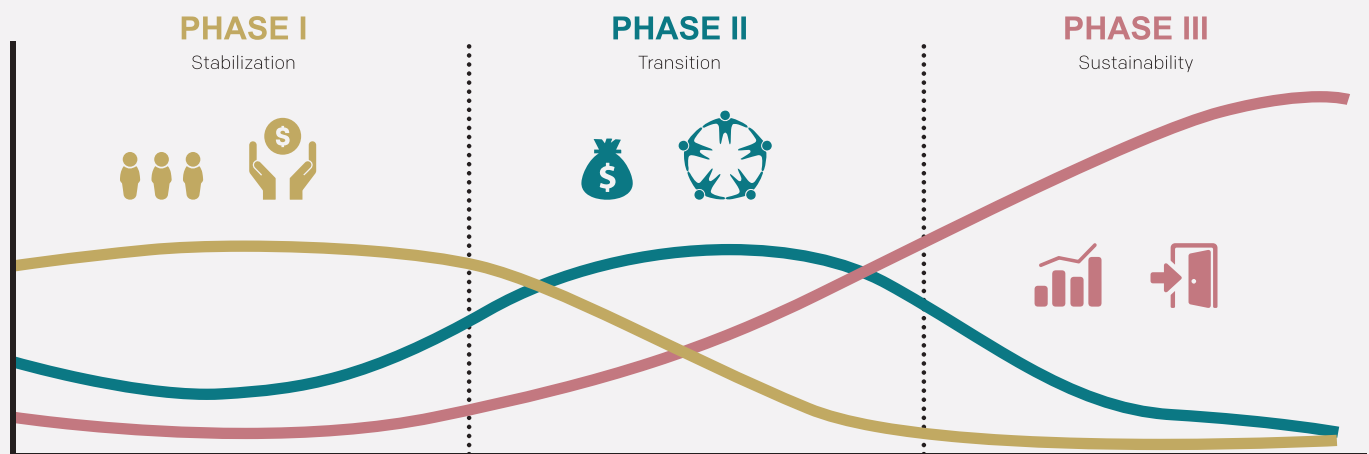
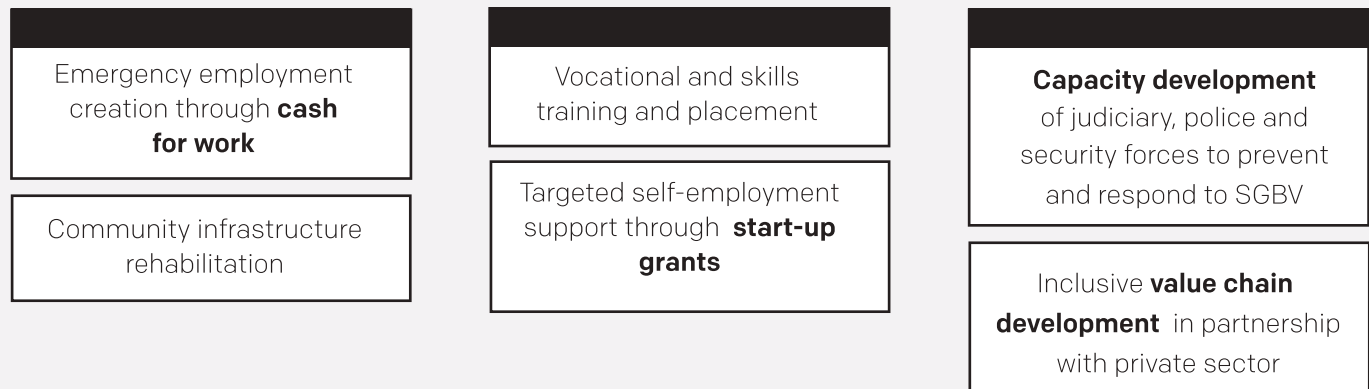
STRENGTHEN CORE GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS

- ▶ Strengthening of relevant national and local level government capacity to:
 - Cope with and respond to influxes of refugees
 - Ensure a resilience based development approach is mainstreamed across the overall response from the start

UN's Three-Track Approach for Post-Conflict Employment Creation, Income Generation and Reintegration



TYPES OF INTERVENTION



While the priority is set on Track A in the short-term, UNDP aims to start all three tracks at the same time in order to ease the translation of initial emergency interventions into medium to longer term inclusive and sustainable growth.

UNDP's 3x6 Approach

The 3x6 Approach was developed by UNDP to help build resilience of affected communities in crisis situations. This approach considers participants as active partners in their own socio-economic recovery and development.

3 PRINCIPLES x 6 STEPS

PHASE I - INCLUSION



ENGAGING:

Voluntary participation in community-oriented projects creating temporary employment while reinforcing social cohesion and peaceful coexistence.



GENERATING INCOME:

Short term employment creation to support immediate individual income, inject capital into local economies and revive production and local service sectors.

PHASE II - OWNERSHIP



SAVING:

Opportunity to invest their savings into an income-generating activity or an activity benefitting the community. Providing **business counseling** and **technical support** to participants, guiding their choices and ensuring feasibility.



JOINT VENTURING:

Investment of individual or collective savings is multiplied by UNDP to provide more start-up capital for self-managed and economically viable income-generating activities and social enterprises.

PHASE III - SUSTAINABILITY



INVESTING:

Reinforcing investments, identifying best practices attract partnerships, project financing and access to finance to expand.



ACCESSING MARKETS:

Supporting the creation of platforms where different stakeholders come together, becoming more competitive and move towards sustainability.

Livelihoods

Emergency Employment through Cash for Work:

UNDP approaches cash for work as an opportunity to engage with refugees and communities to improve social cohesion, find more sustainable livelihoods, strengthen capacities and raise awareness around issues that may cause tension and increase risk. Implemented using the 3x6 approach, UNDP provides cash for work projects specifically focused on women and youth, targeting 70% refugees and 30% host communities.

PHASE I:

- ▶ Cash for work projects are selected through a participatory and inclusive process.
- ▶ Cash for work activities are disaster risk and climate change sensitive.
- ▶ Cash is paid in return for work to provide individuals and households with the means to meet their unique life-saving needs (food, medical care, and other essential household goods and services etc.) to stabilize livelihoods.
- ▶ Cash is then used to purchase goods and services from the local market providing liquidity into the local economy benefiting host communities.

PHASE II:

- ▶ 1/3 of the total wage earned from PHASE I is saved and tripled through provision of start-up grants for microenterprise development for those who wish to continue to PHASE II.

PHASE III:

- ▶ Based on market assessments, specific economic sectors with high potential for job creation are identified to guide investments in critical parts of selected value chains to stimulate job creation.



Examples of Cash for Work Activities



DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

- ▶ Tree planting, including wetland restoration.
- ▶ Production of alternative source of fuel for cooking, including briquette production.
- ▶ Construction of rain water catchment systems for households and communities.

GENDER RESPONSIVE LIFE SKILLS TRAINING

- ▶ Promotion of energy efficient cook stoves
- ▶ Conflict resolution
- ▶ Public health issues such as hygiene, HIV/AIDS, SGBV, etc.
- ▶ Safe and sustainable use of water
- ▶ Disaster risk reduction

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- ▶ Rehabilitation of local socio-economic community infrastructure, such as market places, storage facilities, small roads, shelters, and digging of latrines.

PROTECTION AGAINST SEXUAL AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE (SGBV)

- ▶ Construction of temporary and permanent shelters for persons with special needs, especially for survivors of SGBV.



Innovation in Action

UNDP is supporting Uganda develop refugee settlement base maps, as part of the country's effort to build more resilient and sustainable communities. Using the latest technologies in Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) high over the settlement, UNDP is helping to create maps to deal with climate and disaster risks to the area, contributing the self-reliance that is so fundamental to the process of refugee settlement. Such risks are associated to:

- ▶ Changing weather patterns
- ▶ Availability of water and other natural resources
- ▶ Soil degradation
- ▶ Encroachment

The UAVs are used to produce a high-resolution aerial photomosaic, after which hazard, risk and vulnerability information is then overlaid. Residents participate in the process by identifying community infrastructure, homestead plots and crops.

The innovative mapping initiative is participatory as residents and officials work together to make informed decisions on local development options such as land use, crop selection, community infrastructure and protection of natural resources. UNDP's support with base mapping with UAVs is essential in providing solutions to the humanitarian and developmental issues facing refugee settlements.

Mapping exercise in Oruchinga



Maps of Bidibidi Settlement



Timeframe & Budget

UNDP mobilises technical, technological, operational and financial resources to achieve the expected results. This will include the sharing of innovative approaches and tools to problem-solving, sharing of best practices, technical assistance, trainings and South to South and Triangular Cooperation.

The strategy is for 4 years (2017-2020) with a total required budget of 21 million USD.

Currently funded by:



Refugee hosting districts

Adjumani

- ▶ Total district population: 408,252
- ▶ Refugee population: 58.6%

Kyegegwa

- ▶ Total district population: 358,380
- ▶ Refugee population: 9.2%

Isingiro

- ▶ Total district population: 588,021
- ▶ Refugee population: 18.8%

Yumbe

- ▶ Total district population: 842,784
- ▶ Refugee population: 34.0%

Kamwenge

- ▶ Total district population: 491,843
- ▶ Refugee population: 15.6%

Lamwo

- ▶ Total district population: 165,098
- ▶ Refugee population: 16.5%

Moyo

- ▶ Total district population: 310,380
- ▶ Refugee population: 53.3%

Kampala

- ▶ Total district population: 1,561,259
- ▶ Refugee population: 6.6%

Arua

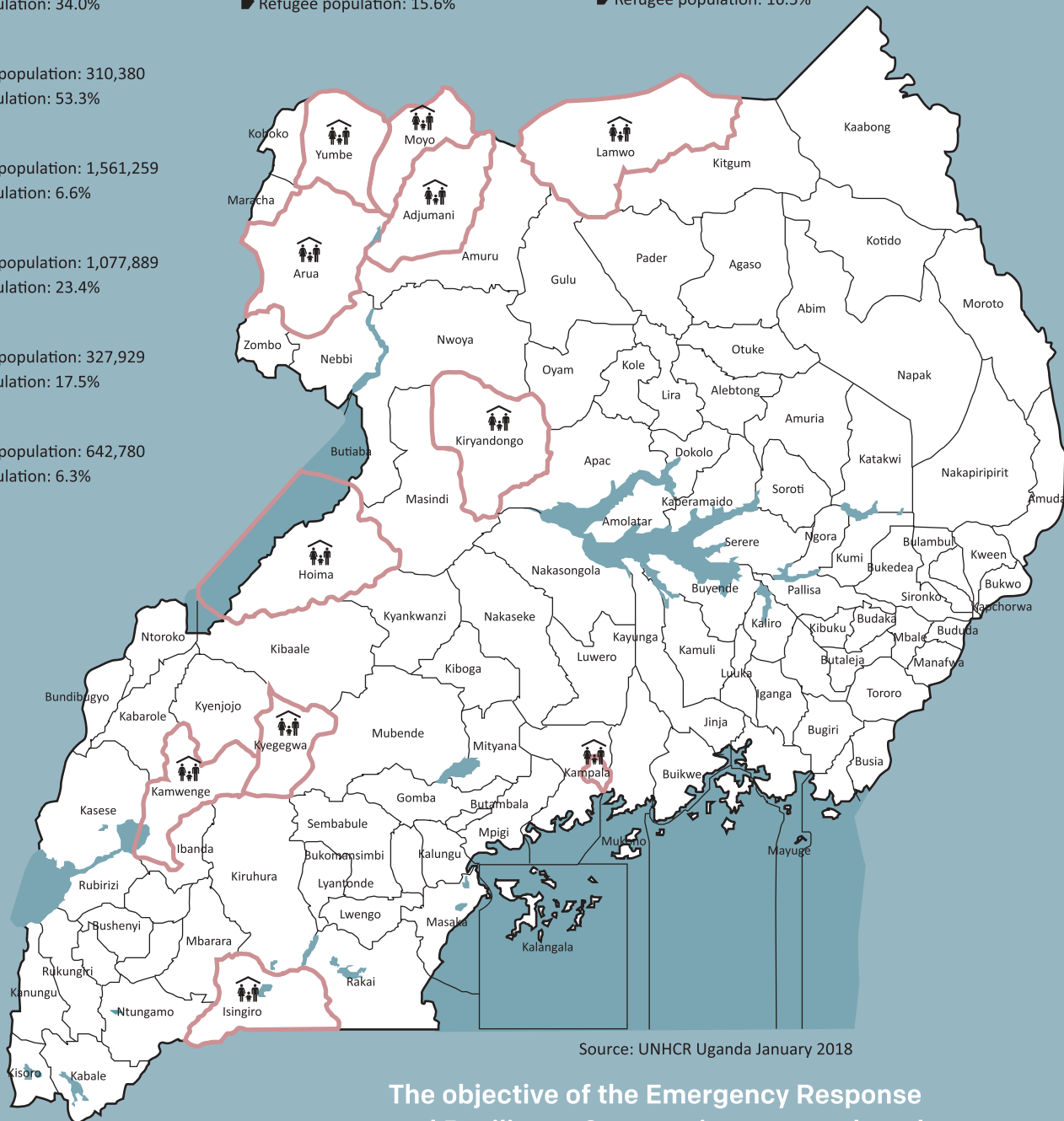
- ▶ Total district population: 1,077,889
- ▶ Refugee population: 23.4%

Kiryandongo

- ▶ Total district population: 327,929
- ▶ Refugee population: 17.5%

Hoima

- ▶ Total district population: 642,780
- ▶ Refugee population: 6.3%



The objective of the Emergency Response and Resilience Strategy is to strengthen the resilience of refugees, host communities, district local governments and relevant national institutions to cope with and recover from the impact of large influx of refugees. The aim is to provide emergency support, while investing in existing national and local capacity to ensure they can adequately serve both refugee and host communities.



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